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(54) Title of Inv	vention: BOBBIN Pl	TCH CHANGING APPARAT	US FOR A BOBBIN	TRANSPORT BODY	
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#### Specification

# Title of Invention Bobbin Pitch Changing Apparatus for A Bobbin Transport Body

#### 2. Scope of Claims

A bobbin pitch changing device for a bobbin transport body which installs a bobbin transport body formed by a pair of rollers rotatably attached on the left and right sides, a bobbin hanger suspended on the underside, and plural support members for which a engagement member is attached connected to the topside by links - so that it can travel, via the aforementioned rollers on a transport rail consisting of a section of the width by which the aforementioned support members are arrayed in a straight line and a section of wider width, provides a pair of guide rails engaged to at least the section of the aforementioned transport rail of wide width by the aforementioned engagement members and guides the support members, provides a turning lever at the position at which the width of the aforementioned transport rail changes so that it can alternately engage with the engagement members of the aforementioned support members on both the lead edge and base edge thereof, and can turn from engagement, and shortens the length of the engagement part of said turning lever.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

Purpose of the Invention (Field of the Invention)

The invention relates to a bobbin pitch changing apparatus for bobbin transport body that transports a standby pre-spinning bobbin or empty bobbin by a prespinning process and a spinning process. (Prior Art)

Conventionally, when the pre-spinning bobbin of a spinning machine was empty, the common method of replacing this with a new full pre-spinning bobbin is to manually replace the empty bobbin hanging on the spinning machine creel with a pre-spinning bobbin on a pre-spinning bobbin carrier. However, with this method, it is necessary to lift a heavy pre-spinning bobbin of about 2~3 kg to a creel at a considerably high position, resulting in considerably heavy labor for workers, and a drop in work efficiency.

One method realized for correcting these problems is to set a standby pre-spinning bobbin transport part 43 at a position almost equal in height to that of a creel 42 along a spinning machine 41 as shown in Fig. 9, and to load pre-spinning bobbins into plural transport magazines 45 that hang and transport 6~8 pre-spinning bobbins 44 in a single row, and then transport them to the spinning machines. However, the installation spacing of the bobbin wheels of a pre-spinning machine and the installation spacing of the spindle of a spinning machine is usually different, so it is necessary

either to load a full bobbin (pre-spinning bobbin) in the aforementioned transport magazine according to the bobbin arranged spacing of a spinning machine during replacement, or to perform work to change the bobbin in a transport magazine to a full bobbin wound from a pre-spinning machine at a separate location. Amongst these, the latter method of making a full bobbin replacement for a transport magazine at a separate location has the drawback of requiring a specific place and equipment in order to perform the replacement work. Hence, a method is desired in which a full bobbin loaded into a bobbin transport magazine in a spinning machine can be used during replacement with the spinning machine as is.

In the October 23, 1976 (Showa 51) publication of this method in Japanese Patent S51-38814, a device that hangs a full bobbin (pre-spinning bobbin), at the same pitch as the arranged spacing of a standby prespinning bobbin, on a bobbin hanger of a transport magazine suspended so that it can travel on top of a rail constructed on a ceiling during replacement work with pre-spinning machines for which bobbin wheels are arranged in a single row on a bobbin rail, is proposed. However, this replacement device has one-to-one correspondence of a bobbin hanger hung on the bobbin

magazine and a full bobbin on top of the bobbin rail, and therefore has the drawback of work time being greatly extended in order to make one replacement. In addition, although implementation is possible with a pre-spinning machine for which bobbin wheels are arranged in a single row on top of a bobbin rail, there is the drawback of implementation being difficult with pre-spinning machines for which the bobbin wheels are arranged zigzaggedly on top of a bobbin rail under the two situations above, which are often being used in recent years.

In order to resolve the above problems, the applicants have proposed a replacement method that first provides a transport rail that connects a prespinning machine and a spinning machine, installs a zigzaggedly arranged bobbin transport body, for which the bobbin hangers have the same pitch as the bobbin wheels on top of the bobbin rail, so that it can travel on the aforementioned transport rail, at a position corresponding to the pre-spinning machine stand, zigzaggedly hangs full bobbins from a replacement machine on the aforementioned bobbin transport body, and changes the space between the hanging full bobbins to the space on the spinning machine

creel while said bobbin transport body is being transported to the standby pre-spinning bobbin transport path of the spinning machine. Then, as a means of realizing this method, as shown in Fig. 10, a transport rail 46 that has a pair of guide grooves 46a is provided, and said transport rail 46 is formed such that the distance between the two guide grooves 46a widens at a position corresponding to the pre-spinning machine stand 47, and narrows from the point at which the prespinning machine stand 47 is left and the standby prespinning bobbin transport path of the spinning machine is reached. Then, a bobbin transport body 48 is loaded so that it can travel on said transport rail 46. The bobbin transport body 48, as shown in Fig. 11, is formed by connecting support members 51, for which respective bobbin hangers 49 are hung on the underside and respective rollers 50 are rotatably attached on the outer side, with links 52, and the spacing of the turning centers of each link 52 set such that they equalize with the arranged spacing of the standby pre-spinning bobbins in the spinning machine. Then, each support member 51, which constitutes the bobbin transport body 48, at the section for which the space of the guide grooves 46a of the transport rail 46 has been narrowly formed, is arranged on a straight line, the spacing of each bobbin hanger 48 is arranged at the same pitch as

the arranged spacing of standby pre-spinning bobbins in the spinning machine, the support members 51 are zigzaggedly arranged at the section corresponding to the pre-spinning machine stand 47, for which the spacing of the guide grooves 46a is formed wide, and the spacing of the bobbin hangers 49 is arranged at the same pitch as the bobbin wheels 54 on the bobbin rail 53.

However, with the aforementioned transport body 48, there is the drawback of a constitution being assumed in which each support member 51 and bobbin hanger 49 is zigzaggedly arranged by the rollers 50 moving along the guide grooves 46a of the transport rail 46 when the bobbin transport body 48 moves to a position corresponding to the pre-spinning machine stand 47, so the support members 51 become supported in a cantilevered state by the rollers 50, and the stability is broken when the travelling rail top is traveled with the standby pre-spinning bobbins or empty bobbins given a hanging bearing. In addition, there is the drawback of it not being possible for the successive support members 51 to automatically alternately change their moving direction when the bobbin transport body 48 moves from a narrow to a wide section of the transport rail 46, in cases in which

rollers 50 are provided on both sides of each support member 51 in order to increase stability. (Problems to be Solved)

The invention solves the problem of instability during transport rail travel by constituting the aforementioned bobbin transport body to change at the position where the arranged spacing of the bobbin hangers hung on the bobbin transport body corresponds to the pre-spinning machine stand, and the position where it corresponds to the spinning machine, in addition to solving the difficulty of automatically alternately changing the course of each bobbin hanger support member that constitutes the bobbin transport body along the above path.

Constitution of the Invention (Means to Solve Problems)

The invention, in order to solve the aforementioned problems, has a bobbin transport body constituted by a pair of rollers rotatably attached to both the left and right sides, in addition to bobbin hangers being hung on the underside, and plural support members for which engagement members such as guide rollers are attached connected by links to the topside, and installed via the aforementioned rollers so that it can travel on top of a transport rail consisting of a section of width for which the aforementioned

support members are arrayed on a straight line, and a section of wider width. A pair of guide rails that engage the aforementioned engagement members and guide the movement of support members are set on the aforementioned transport rails at least on the wide section, a turning lever is set at the position at which the width of said transport rail changes so that it can alternately engage with the engagement members of the aforementioned support members on both the lead edge and base edge thereof, and can turn from engagement, and the length of the engagement part of said turning lever is shortened.

(Work of Operations of the Invention)

In the invention, bobbin hangers are hung one-byone at least at the section where the transport rail is
narrowly formed, and support members that constitute
the bobbin transport body bearingly support the
transport rail top via the pair of left and right rollers.
Then, when moving from the narrow to wide section of
the transport rail, while the engagement member
provided on the lead support member of the transport
body engages with the engagement part on one side of
the turning lever, it is guided to the other guide rail.
When this occurs, when the aforementioned
engagement member engages with the base edge

side engagement part of the turning lever, the turning lever next is turned to the position that guides the engagement member of the next support member to the other guide rail. Then, the support member that follows the lead support member moves to the other guide rail, while being guided to the engagement part on the other side of said turning lever. Then, the turning lever is turned to its initial position, that is, the position to guide the next support member to the guide rail side to which the lead support member was guided. through the engagement of the engagement member of the support member with the base edge side of the turning lever in the middle of the above movement. Similarly below, support members connected by links are alternately guided by the pair of guide rails formed on the narrow part of the transport rail, divided into two rows, and then move.

(Working Example 1)

We will explain a 1st working example in which the invention has been realized below, according to Fig. 1~6. A transport rail 1 that connects the pre-spinning process and spinning process, as shown in Fig. 1, is formed so that it widens at a position corresponding to a pre-spinning machine stand 2, and narrows from the point at which the pre-spinning machine stand 2 is left and the standby pre-spinning bobbin transport path

constructed in parallel with the longitudinal direction of the spinning machine stand is reached. The transport rail 1 has a pair of support parts 1a formed horizontally bending on both inner sides as shown in Fig. 2.3. In addition, a pair of guide rails 3a, 3b are set on the inner surface of the top part of narrowly-formed section of the transport rail 1 at a position corresponding to the pre-spinning machine stand 2.

A bobbin transport body 4 is installed on the aforementioned transport rail 1 so that it can travel on top of the aforementioned support parts 1a. The bobbin transport body 4, as shown in Fig. 5, has a pair of rollers 5 rotatably attached on both the left and right sides, and is formed by connecting plural support members 7 for which a bobbin hanger 6 is hung on the underside with links 8. The aforementioned guide rails 3a, 3b and an engagement roller 9 that acts as an engageable engagement member are rotatably attached to the topside of the support members 7. The spacing of the turning centers of each of the aforementioned links 8 are set such that they equalize with the arranged spacing of the standby pre-spinning bobbins in the spinning machine.

The aforementioned pair of guide rails 3a, 3b formed at the wide section of the transport rail 1, as shown in Fig. 1, are formed so that they mutually near

one another as the width of said transport rail 1 narrows at the position that the width of the transport rail 1 narrows, in addition to being formed so that they are contiguous with the guide rail 3 formed at the section where the width of the transport rail 1 narrows. A turning lever 10 is turnably supported on a spindle 11 protruding on the underside of the transport rail 1, at the position at which the width of the transport rail 1 changes, that is, the position at which aforementioned guide rail 3 branches into the guide rails 3a, 3b. The turning lever 10 is formed with its lead edge part extended to a position close to the guide rail 3, in addition to being formed by a guide part 12 formed so that, when the lead edge part is turned to a position that makes contact with the wall surfaces of the aforementioned guide rails 3a, 3b, the engagement parts on both sides thereof 12a, 12b become almost parallel to either guide rail 3a, 3b, an engagement roller 9 that projects inside the respective other guide rail 3a, 3b and moves the inside of the guide rail 3a, 3b while the lead edge of the aforementioned guide part 12 is in a state of contact with the either guide rail 3a, 3b, and a base edge part 13 that has engageably expansion formed engagement projecting parts 13a, 13b. A pin

14 protrudes on the topside of the aforementioned guide part 12, and a tension spring 16 is mounted between said pin 14 and a latch pin 15 that protrudes on the topside of the transport rail 1. Either the aforementioned spindle 11 or latch pin 15 are set so that they are positioned on the center axis line of the transport rail 1, and the turning lever 10 is energized at the position that the lead edge of the guide part 12 makes contact with the wall surface of either guide rail 3a, 3b as a result of the action of the tension spring 16.

Next, we will explain the operation of a device constituted as in the above. When the bobbin transport body 4 travels the narrow section of the transport rail 1, as shown in Fig. 3, a support member 7 moves the top of the support part 1a of the transport rail 1 while being bearingly supported by the pair of left-right rollers 5, so even when a pre-spinning bobbin (full bobbin) of heavy weight is hung on the bobbin hanger 6 and moved, it is naturally possible for it to travel in a very stabilized state, even at the curved section.

When the bobbin transport body 4 moves from the narrow section of the transport rail 1 to the wide section that corresponds to the pre-spinning machine

stand 2, and when it moves the wide section, the engagement rollers 9 installed on each support member 7, while engaged with the guide rails 3, 3a, 3b, move while being guided by the guide rails 3, 3a, 3b. When the lead support member 7 that constitutes a bobbin support body 4 moves from the narrow section of the transport rail 1 to the wide section, the engagement roller 9 installed on the lead support member 7 is guided by the engagement part 12 a of the guide part 12 of the turning lever 10, and moves to the side of one guide rail 3a. Then, when the engagement roller 9 assumes a state of engagement with the engagement projecting part 13a of the turning lever 10, the turning lever 10 is turned centered around the spindle 11 in the counterclockwise direction in Fig. 1 against the spring force of the tension spring 16 and in tandem with the movement of the engagement roller 9. Then, at the time that the pin 14 protruding on the guide part 1 has moved to the guide rail 3a side according to the straight line that joins the spindle 11 and latch pin 15, the lever 10 is actively turned counterclockwise direction by the spring force of the tension spring 16, turns until the lead edge of the guide part 12 makes contact with the guide rail 3a, and is

held at the position shown by the chain line in Fig. 1. Since the length of the engagement part of the turning lever 10 is shorter than the connecting spaces of the support members, when the turning lever 10 turns, the engagement roller 9 that follows the engagement roller 9 in a state of engagement with the turning lever 10 cannot move to an engageable position with the turning lever 10, so the turning of the turning lever 10 is When the lead engagement roller 9 is released from engagement with the turning lever 10 and further moves, the next engagement roller 9 starts to engage with the turning lever 10, and then, along the guide part 12 of the turning lever 10, this time is guided to the other guide rail 3b side. Then, by said engagement roller 9 further moving while engaged with the engagement projecting part 13 of the turning lever 10, the turning lever 10 is turned clockwise in the reverse of the above from the position shown by the chain line in Fig. 1, and then the lead edge part is return held at the position shown by the solid line in Fig. 1 that makes contact with the other guide rail 3b. Similarly below, the turning lever 10 alternately turns from the passage of the engagement rollers 9, the support members 7 for which the bobbin hangers 6

have been held are alternately distributed to the guide rails 3a, 3b, and then are arrayed into two rows so that a zigzag shape is assumed at the position corresponding to the pre-spinning machine stand 2. In addition, when the bobbin transport body 4 moves from the wide section of the transport rail 1 that corresponds to the pre-spinning machine stand 2 to the narrow section, normally the guide part 12 of the turning lever 10, as shown by the chain line in Fig. 6, is disposed at a position that interrupts the course of the engagement roller 9, so the turning lever 10 turns in tandem with the movement of the engagement roller 9, and the engagement roller 9 is smoothly guided to the guide rail 3. In addition, if the turning lever 10 is disposed at the position shown by the solid line in Fig. 6, by the engagement roller 9 on top of each support member 7 first engaging with either engagement projecting part 13a, 13b of the turning lever 10, as shown in Fig. 6, the turning lever 10 is turned to a position that interrupts the course of the engagement roller 9, but the turning lever 10 is turned against the spring force of the tension spring 16 in tandem with the movement of the engagement roller 9, so the engagement roller 9 is guided to the guide rail 3 set at the narrow section of the transport rail 1 without interruption. (Working Example 2)

Next, we will explain a 2nd working example according to Fig. 7.

within a scope that does not deviate from the intent of the invention, such as setting all of the guide rails 3 on the narrowly formed section of the transport rail 1. Advantages of the Invention

As described above, through the invention, it is possible for a support member that provides a bobbin hanger to travel while in a very stabilized state, naturally in straight sections, but also in curved sections, when a pre-spinning bobbin (full bobbin) is hung and moved due to moving the transport rail top that connects the spinning machine stand and prespinning machine stand while being bearingly supported by a pair of rollers. In addition, when moving from the narrow section of the transport rail to the wide section, by the engagement roller provided on the support members that constitute the bobbin transport body engaging with the engagement projecting part of a turning lever provided at the branched part of the guide rail, the turning lever is rotated such that the contiguous engagement rollers are alternately brought to the pair of guide rails, the support members are automatically arrayed in two zigzag rows, and, moreover, the construction provides the superior quality of being very simple.

In a device with this working example, the attachment position of the links 8 that connect the structure of the transport rail 1 of the widely formed section that corresponds to the pre-spinning machine stand 2 and the support members 7 that constitute the bobbin transport body 4 is different from the device in the aforementioned working example. A bearing plate that bearingly supports a roller 5 disposed on the inner sides of support members 7 guided by guide rails 3a, 3b and disposed in two rows on both sides of the transport rail 1 is horizontally set on the wide section of the transport rail via a bracket 18 suspended from the transport rail 1 topside. In addition, each support member 7 is mutually connected by a link 8 to the bottom edge part thereof. Consequently, in a device of this working example, the support members 7 that constitute the bobbin transport body 4, other than when an engagement roller 9 passes through the branched section of the guide rails 3a, 3b, are greatly impeded by the pair of rollers 5, which further improves stability during travel.

Furthermore, this invention is not limited to the aforementioned working example, and may be constituted so that the turning lever is simply turnably supported by a spindle 11 without providing a tension spring 16, as shown in Fig. 8, and the form or constitution of each part may be arbitrarily changed

#### Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1~6 show a 1st working example for realizing the invention, with Fig. 1 a partially broken plan view, Fig. 2 is a cross section of a wide section of transport rail, Fig. 3 is a cross section of a narrow section of transport rail, Fig. 4 is a side cross section, Fig. 5 is a partially broken perspective view of a bobbin transport body, and Fig. 6 is a plan view that describes the operation. Fig. 7 is a cross section that shows a 2nd working example, Fig. 8 is a flat cross section showing a modification example, Fig. 9 is a side view showing the relationship of a spinning machine creel and the standby pre-spinning bobbin transport path, Fig. 10 is a plan view of a conventional device, and Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing a bobbin transport body of a conventional device.

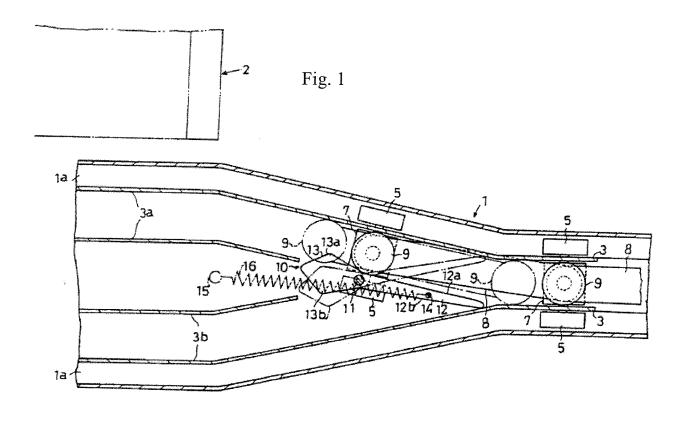
Transport Rail 1, Guide Rail 3, 3a, 3b, Bobbin Transport Body 4, Roller 5, Support Member 7, Link 8, Engagement Roller that Acts as Engagement Member 9. Turning Lever 10, Engagement Part 12a, 12b, Engagement Projecting Part 13a, 13b, Tension Spring

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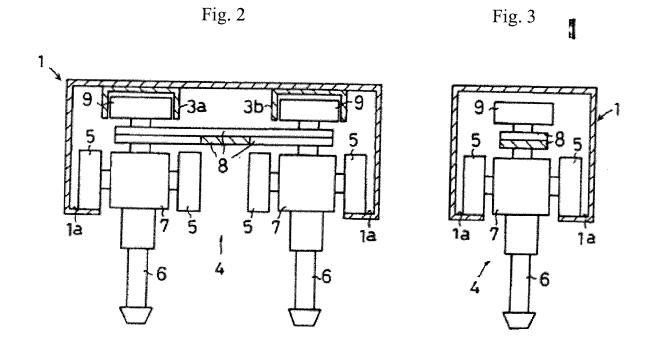


Fig. 4

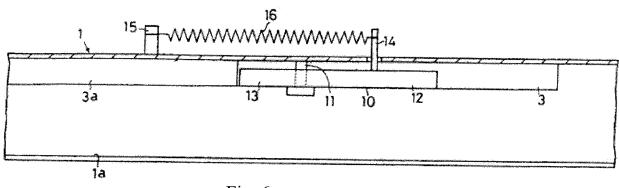
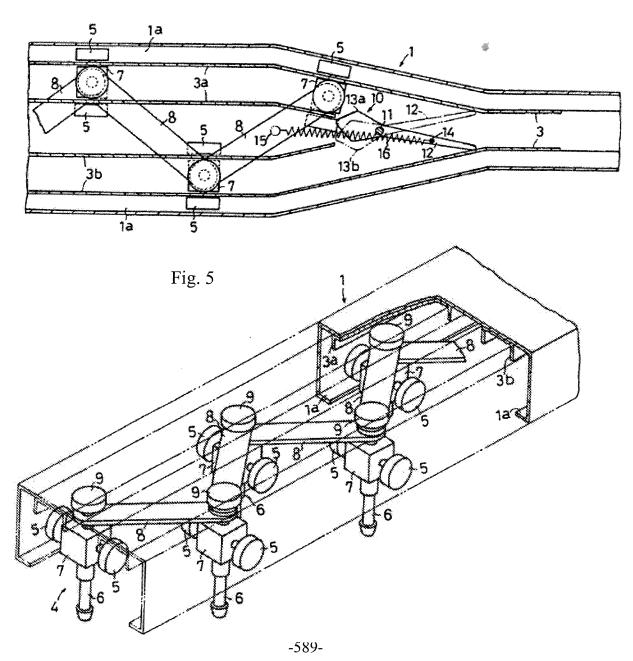
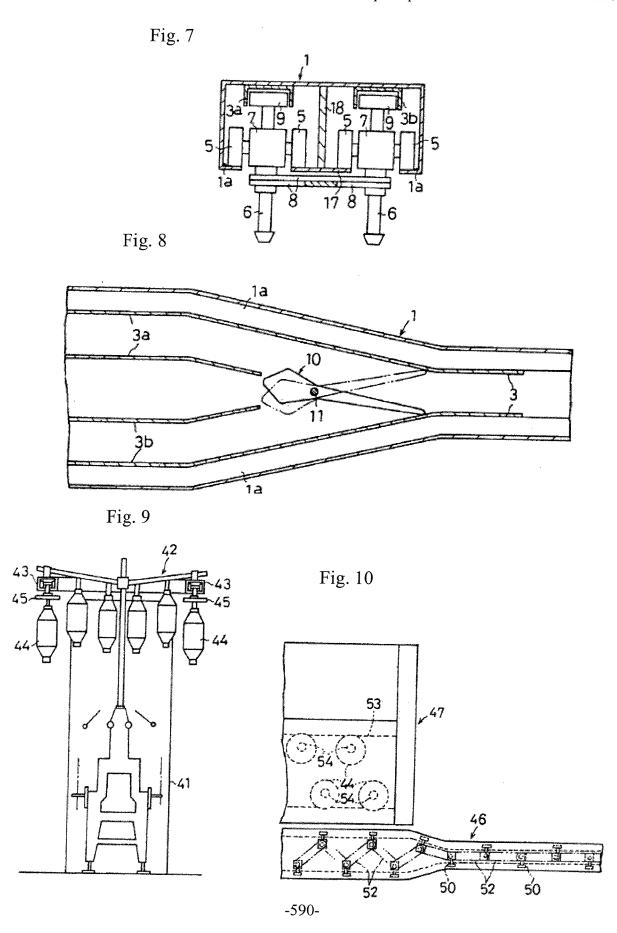
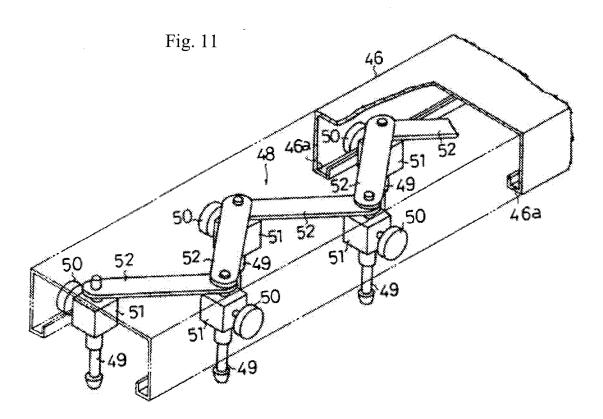


Fig. 6







#### PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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#### (54) BOBBIN PITCH VARYING APPARATUS FOR **BOBBIN TRANSPORT BODY**

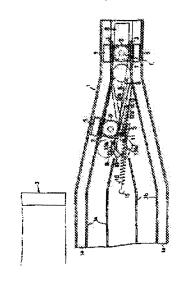
#### (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To shorten the length of a turning-lever engagement part in comparison with the interval between supporting members by arranging a turning lever so as to be rotatable and alternately engaged with the engaging member of a supporting member on the both side surfaces on the top edge side and the base edge side at the position where the width of a rail for transport varies.

CONSTITUTION: A transport rail 1 has a wide width at the position corresponding to the machine base of a fly frame 2 and a narrow width at the part ranging from the intermediate part to a transport passage for a preparatory bobbin. A pair of rollers 5 are installed rotatably on the right and left sides of a bobbin transport body 4 which can travel on the rail 1, and a supporting member 7 suspending a bobbin hanger 6 is connected to the undersurface by a link 8. At the position where the width of the rail 1 varies, a turning lever 10 is rotatably supported onto a supporting shaft 11 installed in projection onto the under surface of the rail 1, and when the rail 1 is shifted to the wide part from the narrow width part, the engaging roller 9 of the supporting member 7 at the top edge is shifted to the

guide rail 3a side by the guide by the guide part 12 of the lever 10, and the lever 10 is alternately turned in zigzag form.

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① 特許出願公開

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#### 1. 発明の名称

ボビン搬送体のポピンピッチ変更装置

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

3. 発明の詳細な説明

#### 発明の目的

#### (産業上の利用分野)

この発明は予備粗糸巻あるいは空ボビンを粗紡 工程と精紡工程間で搬送するボビン搬送体のポビ ンピッチ変更装置に関するものである。

#### (従来の技術)

世来、精紡機の粗糸巻が空になったとき、一般を を新たな満粗糸巻と交換する方機クリールを を粗糸巻となります。 を粗糸巻となります。 はが行われている。ところが、この方はは一一ル はが行われている。ところが、この方はは一一ル はが行われている。といるにはかっているという。 に対して持上げる必ずがあり、作業例率の低 でをもたらしていた。

この問題点を改善する方法として、第9図に示すように精紡機41に沿ってクリール42とほぼ同一の高さ位置を有する予備租糸巻用搬送路43を配設し、単列で6~8個の租糸巻44を吊下して搬送する多数の搬送マガジン45に、精紡機機

この方法として昭和51年10月23日公告の特公昭51-38814号公報には、ポピンレール上にポピンホイールが単列で配置された粗紡機における管替作業時に天井に架設されたレール上に走行自在に懸架された搬送マガジンのポピンハ

まで移送する間に吊下された満ポピンの間隔を精 **勅 概 の ク リ ー ル に お け る 間 隔 に 変 更 す る 管 替 方 法** を提案した。そして、この方法を具体化する手段 として第10回に示すように一対のガイド蕭46 a を有する搬送用レール46を設け、該搬送用レ ール 4 6 を両ガイド溝 4 6 a 間の距離が粗紡機機 台47と対応する位置においては広く、粗紡機機 台47を離れ精動機の予備相系巻用搬送路に至る 途中から狭くなるように形成した。そして、該機 送用レール46にポピン搬送体48を走行自在に 装備した。ポピン搬送体48は第11図に示すよ うに下面にそれぞれ1個のポピンハンガー49が 吊下されるとともに外側面にそれぞれ1個のコロ 5 0 が回転自在に取付けられた支持部材 5 1 をり ンク52で連結することにより形成され、リンク 5 2 の各回動中心間隔は精紡機における予備粗糸 巻の配置間隔と等しくなるように設定されている。 そして、搬送用レール46の両ガイド満46aの 間隔が狭く形成された部分においてはポピン搬送 体48を構成する各支持部材51は一直線上に配

置され、各ポピンハンガー49の間隔が精紡機における予備相糸巻の配置間隔と同じピッチに配置され、両ガイド満46aの間隔が広く形成された粗紡機機台47と対応する部分においては支持部材51がジグザグ状に配置されポピンハンホイール9の間隔がポピンレール53上のポピンホイール54と同じピッチに配置されるようになっている。

交互にその移動方向を自動的に変更することができないという不都合がある。

#### (発明が解決しようとする問題点)

この発明はポピン搬送体に吊下されたポピンハンガーの配置間隔を粗紡機機台と対応する位置とで変更可能に構成されたが設定する位置とで変更可能に構成されたが設定性という問題点を解決するとともに、それに伴うポピン搬送体を構成する各ポピンカー支持部材の進路を自動的に交互に変更することの困難性を解決するものである。

#### 発明の構成

#### (問題点を解決するための手段)

アの基端側係ののでは、 のでは、 のでは

#### (実施例1)

以下この発明を具体化した第1の実施例を第1~6図に従って説明する。粗紡工程と精紡工程とを結ぶ搬送用レール1は第1図に示すように粗紡機器台2と対応する位置においてはその幅がく、粗紡機機台2を離れ精紡機の機台長手方向と平行に架設された予備粗糸巻用搬送路に至る途中から

#### (作用)

狭くなるように形成されている。搬送用レール1は第2、3図に示すように内側両側に一対の支持部1aが水平に折曲げ形成されている。又、粗紡機機台2と対応する位置において幅広に形成された部分の搬送用レール1の上部内面には一対のガイドレール3a、3bが配設されている。

前記搬送用レール1にはボビン搬送体4が前記を持部1a上において走行自在に装備されて側で上において走行自在に装備されて側で上におりられ、個のボビンガー6が出することによりで、個のボビンク8で連結ではいる。を支持を開発した。のははいる。のははいるの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに関係しているの配りに対しているの配りに対しているの配りに対しているの配りに対しているの配りに対しているの配りに対しているの配りに対しているに対している。

搬送用レール1の幅広部分に形成された前記一対のガイドレール3 a , 3 b は第 1 図に示すように、搬送用レール 1 の幅が狭くなる位置において

該 搬送用 レール 1 の 幅が狭くなるに従い 互いに近 付くように形成されるとともに、搬送用レール1 の幅が狭い部分に形成されたガイドレール3に連 続するように形成されている。搬送用レール1の 幅が変化する位置、すなわち前記ガイドレール3 がガイドレール3a,3bに分岐する位置には、 回動レバー10が搬送用レール1の下面に突設さ れた支軸11に対して回動可能に支持されている。 回動レバー10はその先端部がガイドレール3の 近傍位置まで延出形成されるとともに、先端部が 前記ガイドレール3a. 3 b の壁面に当接する位 置に回動配置された際その両側係合部12a.1 2 b がガイドレール3 a , 3 b のいずれか一方と ほぼ平行となるように形成されたガイド部12と、 前記ガイド部12の先端がガイドレール3a、3 b のいずれか一方に当接した状態においてそれぞ れ他方のガイドレール3a、3b内に突出しガイ ドレール3a、3b 内を移動する係合ローラ9と 係合可能に膨出形成された係合突部13a,13 b を有する基端部13とから形成されている。前

記ガイド部12の上面にはピン14が突設され、 該ピン14と搬送用レール1の上面に突設された 掛止ピン15との間には引張スプリング16が掛 装されている。前記支轄11及び掛止ピン15は いずれも搬送用レール1の中心軸線上に位置する ように配設され、回動レバー10は引張スプリン グ16の作用によりガイド部12の先端がいずれ か一方のガイドレール3a.3bの壁面と当接す る位置に付勢されている。

次に前記のように構成された装置の作用を説明する。ポピン版送体4が搬送用レール1の幅の狭い部分を走行する際には第3図に示すように大り支承された状態で搬送用レール1の支持部1a上を移動するため、ポピンハンガー6に重量の重い粗系巻(はもちろんかープ部分おいても常に安定した状態で走行できる。

ポピン搬送体4が搬送用レール1の幅狭部分から粗紡機機台2と対応する幅広部分に移行する際

及び幅広部分を移動する際には、各支持部材でに 装備された係合ローラ9がガイドレール3,3a, 3b と係合した状態で該ガイドレール3,3a, 3 b に案内されながら移動する。ポピン搬送体 4 を構成する先頭の支持部材フが搬送用レール1の 幅狭部分から幅広部分へ移動する際、先頭の支持 部材7に装備された係合ローラ9が回動レパー1 〇のガイド部12の係合部12a に案内されて一 方のガイドレール3a 側へと移動する。そして係 合ローラ9が回動レバー10の係合突部13aと 係合する状態になると、回動レバー10は係合口 ーラ9の移動に伴い支軸11を中心に引張スプリ ング16のパネカに抗して第1回の反時計方向に 回動される。そして、ガイド部12に突設された ピン14が支軸11と掛止ピン15とを結ぶ直線 よりガイドレール3a側に移動した時点で、回動 レパー10は引張スプリング16のばね力により 積極的に反時計方向に回動され、ガイド部12の 先端がガイドレール 3 a と当接する位置まで回動 し第1図に鎖線で示す位置に保持される。回動レ

バー10の係合部の長さが支持部材の連結間隔よ り短いため回動レバー10が回動する際には回動 レバー10と係合状態にある係合ローラ9に続く 係合ローラ9は回動レバー10と係合可能位置に 移動できないため回動レバー10の回動は支障な く行われる。 先頭の係合ローラ9 が回動レバー1 0との係合から解放されさらに移動すると、次の 係合ローラ9が回動レバー10との係合を開始し 回動レバー10のガイド部12に沿って今度は他 方のガイドレール3b側へと案内される。そして、 該係合ローラ9が回動レバー10の係合突部13 b と係合しながらさらに移動することにより、回 動レバー10が前記とは逆に第1図に鎖線で示す 位置から時計方向に回動され先端部が他方のガイ ドレール30と当接する第1図に実線で示す位置 に復帰保持される。以下同様にして係合ローラ9 の通過により回動レバー10が交互に回動され、 ポピンハンガー6を吊下した支持部材7が自動的 にガイドレール 3 a . 3 b へと交互に振り分けら れ粗紡機機台2と対応する位置では千鳥状となる

ように2列に配列される。又、ポピン搬送休4が 租紡機機台2と対応する搬送用レール1の幅広部 分から幅狭部分へと移動する際には、通常は回動 レバー10のガイド部12が第6図に鎖線で示す 係合ローラタの進路をさえぎる位置に配置されて いるので、係合ローラ9の移動に伴い回動レバー 10か回動され、係合ローラ9は円滑にガイドレ ール3へと案内される。又、第6図に実践で示す 位置に回動レバー10が配置されている場合には、 各支持部材7上の係合ローラ9がまず回動レパー 10の係合突部13a,13bのいずれか一方と 係合することにより第6図に示すように回動レバ - 10が係合ローラ9の進路をさえぎる位置に回 動配置されるが、係合ローラ9の移動に伴い回動 レパー10が引張スプリング16のばねカに抗し て回動されるため、係合ローラ9は支障なく搬送 用レール1の輻狭部分に配設されたガイドレール 3へと案内される。

(実施例2)

次に第2の実施例を第7図に従って説明する。

り、搬送用レール 1 の幅狭に形成された部分にも全てガイドレール 3 を配設するなどこの発明の趣旨を逸脱しない範囲において各部の形状、構成等を任意に変更することも可能である。

#### 発明の効果

この実施例の装置においては粗紡機機台2と対応 する幅広に形成された部分の搬送用レール1の構 造及びポピン搬送体4を構成する支持部材7を連 結するリンク8の取付位置が前記実施例の装置と 異なっている。搬送用レール1の幅広部分にはガ イドレール3a,3bに案内され搬送用レール1 の両側に2列で配置される支持部材7の内側に位 躍するコロ5を支承する支承板17が搬送用レー ル1上面から垂下されたブラケット18を介して 水平に配設されている。又、各支持部材ではその 下端部においてリンク8により互いに連結されて いる。従ってこの実施例の装置においてはポビン 搬送体4を構成する支持部材7はガイドレール3 a, 3b の分岐部分を係合ローラ9が通過する時 以外は常に一対のコロ5により支障されるため、 走行時の安定性がより向上する。

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

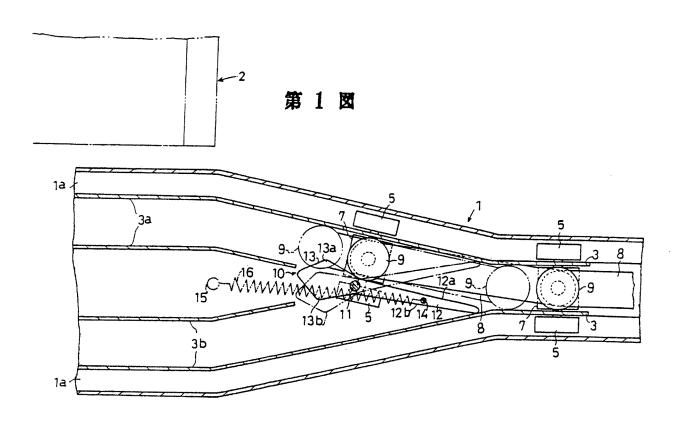
第1~6図はこの発明を具体化した第1のの発明を具体化した第1のの発明を具体化したのであって第1回はは一切の面図のであったのであるのであるのである。 第2回は近にののでははないのではないが、第3回ははいるのではは、第3回はないのでは、第3回はないのでは、第3回はないのでは、第3回はないのである。

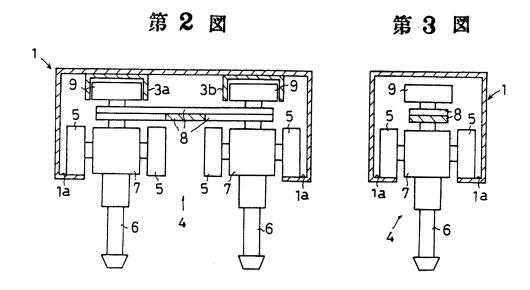
搬送用レール1、ガイドレール3,3a,3b、ボビン搬送体4、コロ5、支持部材7、リンク8、係合部材としての係合ローラ9、回動レパー10、係合部12a,13b、係合突部13a,13b、引張スプリング16。

特許出願人 株式会社豊田自動織機製作所

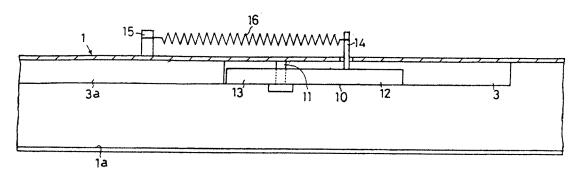
日清紡績 株式会社

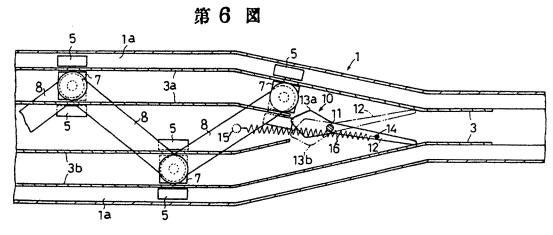
代理人 弁理士 恩田 博宣

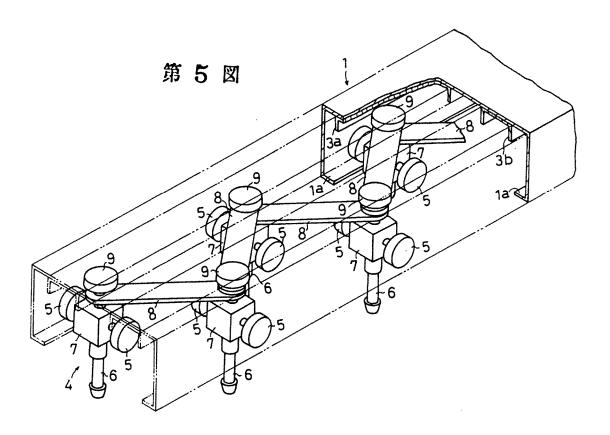


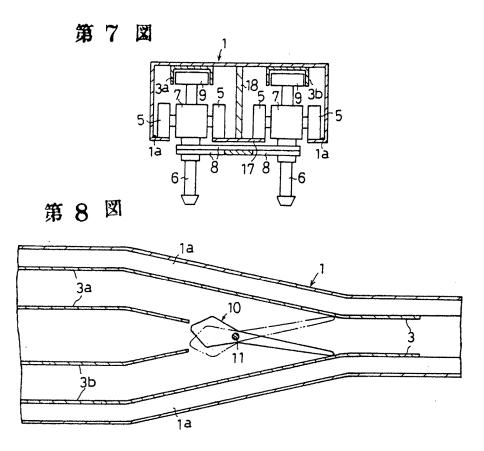


## 第 4 図

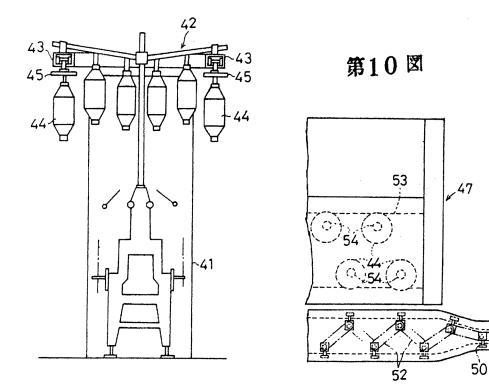












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